

12 volt battery having 6 cells.

The auto monitor control is achieved by a control unit 110, for example a suitably programmed microprocessor and its surrounding circuits, which controls a switch means, such as a contactor 120. This is breaking and closing a feed path for electrical energy, which is supplied by a voltage source 130, e.g. the common electricity supply network. The voltage is transformed into a desired value by means of a transformer 140 having a primary coil 142 and a secondary coil 141, where after it is supplied to a rectifier 150. Thereafter, the rectified voltage is supplied to the battery 160 using positive cable clip 106 and negative cable clip 108, as a treatment voltage.

A limitation circuit 170 acts as an auto monitor control of current and temperature. If the feed current or the battery temperature, which are surveyed by the temperature and conductivity surveillance 200, becomes too high, the rectifier 150, and thereby the feed to the battery 160, is deactivated.

The control unit 110 controls the contactor 120 based on registered process data, which process data are registered by means of the temperature and conductivity surveillance 200 and a voltage surveillance circuit 180. The control unit 110 also makes use of general data for the specific battery, for the control, as well as older process data and general data, which are stored in a common database 112 that is available to the control unit via a network connection 111. Moreover, the control unit 110 controls a discharge circuit 190, by which the battery can be discharged at a predetermined current.

At page 8, line 30 of the specification, please insert the following new paragraph:

According to another aspect of the invention, process data, at least in the form of temperature and conductivity, is registered by sensors 122 adapted therefore. This may be performed by the battery 160 being opened, so that a sensor 122 may be introduced down into the electrolyte in each cell 104 where process data is to be registered. As an alternative, the measuring/registering may take place from the outside, by external registering of temperature and conductivity, e.g. by inductive measuring. The cells of the accumulator may thereby be provided with stationary sensors 124 (only shown attached to the side of one cell), which inductively communicates through the battery housing by e.g. RFID technique. The sensors 122